

Adventures in Growing Up: Developmental Psychology Facts

Developmental Psychology · Practice Test · 18 Questions

1. According to Piaget's theory of cognitive development, during which stage, typically spanning ages 7 to 11, do children begin to think logically about concrete events and understand conservation?

- A) Sensorimotor Stage
- B) Preoperational Stage
- C) Concrete Operational Stage
- D) Formal Operational Stage

2. What is the term for the process where infants and young children learn to control the large muscles of their bodies, such as those in the arms and legs, enabling actions like crawling and walking?

- A) Fine Motor Skill Development
- B) Gross Motor Skill Development
- C) Sensory Integration
- D) Perceptual Learning

3. In Erik Erikson's stages of psychosocial development, the stage that children aged roughly 6 to 12 years old typically experience is characterized by the development of competence and industry, often through schoolwork and social activities. What is this stage called?

- A) Initiative vs. Guilt
- B) Identity vs. Role Confusion
- C) Industry vs. Inferiority
- D) Intimacy vs. Isolation

4. Which influential psychologist proposed the theory of the 'Zone of Proximal Development' (ZPD), suggesting that learning occurs most effectively when children receive support from a more knowledgeable other?

- A) Jean Piaget
- B) B.F. Skinner
- C) Lev Vygotsky
- D) Albert Bandura

5. What is the term for the ability of a child to understand that other people have beliefs, desires, and intentions that are different from their own? This is crucial for social interaction and is typically developing significantly around age 4-5 but continues to refine.

- A) Egocentrism
- B) Object Permanence
- C) Theory of Mind
- D) Attachment Theory

6. During early childhood, children often develop a sense of self as separate from others. This awareness of oneself is a fundamental aspect of psychological development. What is the term for this developing sense of 'self'?

- A) Schema
- B) Self-concept
- C) Identity
- D) Objectivity

7. What type of play, characterized by children playing alongside each other but not actively interacting, is common in the preschool years and indicates a developing social awareness?

- A) Solitary Play
- B) Parallel Play
- C) Associative Play
- D) Cooperative Play

8. The ability to control one's impulses, regulate emotions, and plan actions is known as executive function. Which of these is a key component of executive function that develops significantly throughout childhood?

- A) Object Recognition
- B) Working Memory
- C) Language Acquisition
- D) Motor Coordination

9. In the context of moral development, Lawrence Kohlberg's theory proposes stages. Children in the pre-conventional level of moral reasoning make decisions based on:

- A) Societal laws and norms
- B) Personal values and ethics
- C) Rewards and punishments
- D) Peer approval

10. What is the average age range when children typically begin to develop a sense of gender identity, understanding that they are a boy or a girl?

- A) 0-1 years
- B) 2-3 years
- C) 4-5 years
- D) 7-8 years

11. The process by which children learn the norms, values, and behaviors appropriate for their culture and society is called:

- A) Cognitive Dissonance
- B) Socialization
- C) Habituation
- D) Assimilation

12. What term describes the rapid growth in vocabulary and sentence complexity that occurs during early childhood, where children learn a vast number of new words and begin to form more complex grammatical structures?

- A) Phonological Awareness
- B) Pragmatic Development
- C) Language Explosion
- D) Semantic Development

13. According to attachment theory, the development of a secure attachment in infancy, characterized by trust and confidence in caregivers, is strongly linked to:

- A) Higher risk of behavioral problems later in life
- B) Increased independence in adolescence
- C) Difficulty forming friendships
- D) Reduced emotional regulation

14. What is the term for the development of skills involving the small muscles in the hands and fingers, such as holding a crayon, buttoning a shirt, or cutting with scissors, which progresses significantly during the preschool and early school years?

- A) Gross Motor Skills
- B) Fine Motor Skills
- C) Proprioception
- D) Kinesthetic Awareness

15. During adolescence, a significant developmental milestone involves the brain's prefrontal cortex, responsible for decision-making and impulse control, continuing to mature. This maturation is often not fully complete until:

- A) Early childhood (around age 6)
- B) Mid-adolescence (around age 15)
- C) Early adulthood (mid-20s)
- D) Late adulthood (around age 60)

16. The ability to understand that objects continue to exist even when they cannot be seen or heard is a key cognitive achievement. Which developmental psychologist is most famously associated with the study of this concept, known as object permanence?

- A) Lev Vygotsky
- B) Albert Bandura
- C) Jean Piaget
- D) Erik Erikson

17. What is the term for the process where children learn to interpret and express emotions appropriately, a crucial aspect of social and emotional development that is influenced by caregivers and peers?

- A) Cognitive Rehearsal
- B) Emotional Regulation
- C) Behavioral Conditioning
- D) Attentional Focus

18. In the context of learning, what is the name for the phase during which a child is particularly receptive to learning a specific skill or knowledge area, often characterized by a heightened sensitivity to certain environmental stimuli?

- A) Maturation Plateau
- B) Critical Period
- C) Cognitive Equilibrium
- D) Social Reinforcement